THE

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, June 18, 1801.

FRONTIERS of TURKEY, March 15.

We learn from Conſtantinople, that the Engliſh miniſter there being prevented by an official order of the grand ſignior, from keeping up the communication with the divan, was preparing to leave that city. the ſame letter ſtates, that a Ruſſian fleet of 15 ſhips of war, had arrived in the Dardanelles. It was at firſt refuſed the liberty of paſſing, but in conſequence of a direct application from the Ruſſian ambaſſador, an order was immediately iſſued that the ſtraits ſhould be at all times open to the ſhips and veſſels of his Imperial majeſty.

STOCKHOLM, March 29.

The two Engliſh tranſports with military ſtores, which were taken at Scheeren, have been given as a preſent by the king to the coaſt pilots and fiſhermen who made the capture.

The fleet of galleys will ſet ſail the firſt convenient day. It has received orders to break the ice, if it cannot paſs otherwiſe. The troops aſſembled here will be reviewed the day after to-morrow. Half of the regiment of artillery in our garriſon has received orders to repair to the army.

March 31.

Yeſterday the chamber of commerce publiſhed a proclamation, in which the king forbids all kind of commerce with the Engliſh.

April 3.

This morning our grand fleet, conſiſting of 50 ſail, put to ſea with a very favourable wind. There are on board, beſides the crews, three regiments of infantry. The Ruſſian fleet from Revel, is to join ours in the environs of the Sound; to effect which pilots have been ſent.

Every neceſſary meaſure is taken here to repulſe vigorouſly the Engliſh in caſe they ſhould intend making an attempt on our country. The land and ſea armaments are ſtill continued with the greateſt zeal, and relieve us at preſent from any apprehenſion of danger.

TURIN, April 8.

We are poſitively aſſured that the king of Sardinia has obtained a ſuitable eſtabliſhment; and that he has been declared duke of Urbina and Ancona, marquis of Senegaglin, and lord of Abruzzo and Ceruſo.

KONIGSBURG, April 3.

At this moment the Ruſſian fleets deſtined to act againſt the Engliſh are entirely equipped and ready for ſea. One of theſe fleets will take on board a great number of troops, whoſe deſtination is unknown; another will join the Daniſh and Swediſh ſquadrons.

BERLIN, April 7.

Baron de Krudener, miniſter from Ruſſia to our court, has been confirmed by the new emperor.

April 10.

The king has received a letter from the emperor Alexander, in which his Imperial majeſty teſtifies a deſire to maintain the northern confederacy againſt the pretenſions of England—at the ſame time the young emperor inſiſts that the German princes ſhould be fully indemnified, and recommends many in particular to his majeſty—aſſuring him that he would ſecond it with all his power.

LUBECK, April 8.

It is ſaid that his majeſty the new emperor of Ruſſia, has confirmed the diſpoſitions taken by his illuſtrious father with reſpect to the engagements made by that monarch with the northern powers, to enſure their neutrality, and that he will propoſe meaſures to terminate their differences.

COPENHAGEN, April 11.

The Engliſh have ſet all the priſoners at liberty.

Admiral Nelſon has cauſed three of his ſhips to be burnt, has ſunk one, and ſent two to England which were leſs damaged and ſuſceptible of being repaired.

HAGUE, April 13.

Admiral de Winter having received all his inſtructions, ſet off this morning for the Texel, where he will have his flag hoiſted on the admiral ſhip.

The Engliſh have appeared in ſight of that ſtrait, towards the point of the Helder. This is what has determined the directory to prolong for ſeven days the embargo laid on all merchant veſſels now in our ports.

Citizen Buys, our miniſter plenipotentiary at the court of Peterſburg, was preſented, on the 28th March, to the new emperor of Ruſſia, who confirmed the aſſurances already given by his father to maintain and continue the friendſhip which ſubſiſts between the Batavian Republic and Ruſſia.

April 18.

A letter from Cleves, of the 16th inſt. informs that the Pruſſian army of demarcation, deſtined for Hanover, have received orders to ſuſpend their march till further orders from Berlin.

ANTWERP, April 17.

Letters from Holland mention, that the Engliſh, who appeared to have entirely abandoned the Batavian coaſt, have lately re-appeared in conſiderable force, within ſight of the Texel and the Helder Point. Some of their frigates and brigs are alſo ſtationed at the mouth of the Meuſe. This has induced the Dutch executive directory to prolong the embargo for ſeven days more.

Letters from Holland mention, that 17 Dutch ſhips of the line, 6 frigates, and a number of ſmaller veſſels, are in complete readineſs for ſea. Theſe veſſels are formed into two diviſions, that of the Texel, and the Meuſe. The Engliſh have at the mouth of the Meuſe, only five ſhips of war of an inferior force, and eight or nine in ſight of the Texel. Theſe diſpoſitions of the enemy cannot prevent a junction of the two Dutch diviſions, ſhould they receive immediate orders to put to ſea. Beſides which, we are informed of an event extremely probable, that is, that admiral de Winter was to depart the day before yeſterday from the Hague for the Texel.

LONDON, April 25.

By a reference to our paper of the 4th inſtant, it may be ſeen, that while the other London prints were appointing lord St. Helens to manage the negotiation between England and France, we alone announced, that the reſolution of the new miniſtry were fully directed on the immediate employment of his lordſhip towards a reconciliation with Ruſſia. It is with much pleaſure we are now enabled to confirm that information, which was then ſo much queſtioned. Lord St. Helens will immediately leave England as our ambaſſador to the court of Peteſburg, where, it is believed, his profound talents and conciliatory manners will make the wiſhed-for impreſſion on the mind of the new emperor. For this judicious appointment, and at this very critical period too, when Buonaparte will uſe his utmoſt exertions to gain an aſcendancy in the cabinet of Ruſſia, Mr. Addington and his friends are certainly entitled to the higheſt encomiums. Lord St. Helens' merits, as a negotiator, are too well known, and too generally approved, to require our commendation. Suffice it to ſay, that from his profound knowledge of diplomacy, from his long experience of courts, and the motives by which they are actuated; in ſhort, from his fidelity, honour and patriotiſm, we may entertain the moſt flattering proſpect of ſucceſs. The French character, it muſt be allowed, has always been admirably calculated for court intrigue: but that Frenchman muſt poſſeſs wonderful abilities indeed, who, in a political conteſt of the nature now deſcribed, can ſurpaſs the patient, active, and perſevering qualities of lord St. Helens.

A naval officer arrived at the admiralty yeſterday morning, with diſpatches from admiral lord Keith, containing (as we underſtand) an account of the troops under the command of general Sir Ralph Abercrombie having affected a landing in Egypt with 15,000 well appointed troops. Of the ſubſequent proceedings, however, no mention is made, ſo that we are unable to aſcertain, at preſent, the truth or falſehood of the enemy's ſtatement reſpecting the military operations in that quarter. The Indian army, of 12,000 men, is reported to have actually debarked at Suez for the purpoſe of co-operating with the forces of gen. Abercrombie. The next advices are expected to prove of the higheſt importance.

April 26.

The only intelligence that ſeemed wanting, to complete the meaſure of good tidings we had the pleaſure to announce in our laſt paper, was a ſucceſsful account of the progreſs of our expedition to Egypt. This, as might have been expected, ſtock-jobbing ſpeculations was willing to ſupply; and the defeat of the French, with its conſequences, the evacuation of the country, found a ready circulation. The only intelligence, however, which has yet reached this country from Egypt, is that received through the French papers. It appears that Sir Ralph Abercrombie had effected a debarkation of about 14,000 men, with whom he had repulſed the troops ſent to oppoſe him, and that he was proceeding to attack Alexandria. His ultimate ſucceſs, in a great degree, will depend on the co-operation of the army ſent to Suez from the Eaſt-Indies, and the aſſiſtance of the grand vizier. Should their arrival and efforts be ſeaſonable and vigorous, the French will be ſo harraſſed, and ſo unable to ſupply forces to make head on each of theſe three points, that we think the iſſue will be favourable to our arms.

A kind of correſpondence between the Britiſh and French government ſtill continues, but at preſent it promiſes but little. While two expeditions of ſuch magnitude as thoſe under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie and Sir Hyde Parker, are pending, it is impoſſible that any terms ſhould be agreed upon likely to form a permanent baſis of negotiation.

A ſchooner which is arrived at Plymouth from Naples, ſaw the ſquadron under the command of Sir J. B. Warren conſiſting of eight ſail of the line, cruiſing off Sardinia, on the 6th of March. We have had accounts, however, later by ſeveral days. On the 17th, Sir J. Warren was off Naples; and on the 19th, it is ſaid, he obliged Gantheaume to return to Toulon, from whence he had ſailed two days before.

It is reported, on what authority we could not learn, that ſome tumults had broken out at Stockholm, and that the king had judged it prudent to quit that capital.

One hundred thouſand quarters of grain of different ſorts have been purchaſed in Pruſſia, and ſhipped for England, at Dantzick, Helving, and Koenigſburg. This ſupply is expected to arrive immediately.

The Daniſh troops, it is ſaid, on the authority of a veſſel arrived in the Downs, evacuated Hamburg on the 17th inſt. the ſenate having alſo been aſſured, ſay letters from Cuxhaven, that the king of Pruſſia had no intention of occupying that city. This latter ſtatement is leſs probable at the moment than the former.

April 27.

Extract of a letter from an officer belonging to the Baltic fleet.

Copenhagen Roads, April 14.

"We are now in a ſtate of the utmoſt activity, in getting out our guns, to go over the grounds, (a ſhallow paſſage) into the Baltic, where, we underſtand, the Swediſh fleet is actually waiting to receive us, in an advantageous poſition, near the iſland of Bornholm. Its ſtrength, however, is not ſufficient to oppoſe any ſerious reſiſtance to our force, unleſs as ſome reports ſay, it is to be joined by the Ruſſian ſquadron. It conſiſts of only nine ſail of the line, ſome frigates, and fifty row-gallies.—The Swedes boaſt much of the formidableneſs of this little armament; but poſſibly they may be induced to change their minds, in conſequence of an important event has lately taken place—I mean the death of the emperor Paul, of which we have received poſitive intelligence. Some are of opinion, that the new emperor is pacifically inclined. Of this, however, we profeſs to know nothing here; but we are going to aſcertain the fact, and if the caſe be ſo, to offer the olive branch to Alexander at the mouth of our thirty-two pounders.

"On the armiſtice between our commander in chief and the prince of Denmark being concluded, the following general orders were iſſued to the fleet, by the admiral's firſt captain, viz.

G. O. *His majeſty's ſhip London, Copenhagen Roads, April* 10, 1801.

"An armiſtice being now concluded between the government of Copenhagen and the commander in chief, by which all hoſtilities are to ceaſe for the ſpace of fourteen weeks, or until the courts of Great-Britain and Copenhagen have arranged their preſent differences:

"It is the commander in chief's expreſs direction, that no act of hoſtility or inſult be offered by any officer or ſeamen under his command to the Daniſh flag, as it is meant ſuch ſupplies as are wanted for the fleet are to be ſent off by the Daniſh boats from the ſhore. The commander in chief ſtrictly prohibits any officers or boats going to the ſhore from the fleet, except by his ſpecial permiſſion firſt granted.

(Signed) W. DOMETT.

April 28.

Another ſet of French journals, of the 23d inſt. was received yeſterday; but they ſeem chiefly to be the echo of thoſe of the preceding day. The reports of ill ſucceſs in the Mediterranean are repeated on the authority of various letters from Italy; but the Moniteur ſtill continues ſilent on the ſubject. It does not appear that any certain information has been received at Paris from Egypt ſince the 16th ult.

The report of the alliance between France and the Ottoman court ſeems fully confirmed. For ſome time paſt it is well known that the intrigues of France and the influence of Ruſſia have eſtranged or intimidated the Turkiſh government from the alliance of this country. The death of Paul was expected to clear up all theſe difficulties; but the proſpect is not now ſo flattering as it at firſt appeared.

A letter from the Hague of the 18th of April ſtates, that ſo far as has yet been diſcovered, the politics of the court of Peterſburg have undergone no change. The Batavian miniſter, M. Buys, had re-

ceived his firſt audience of Paul the day before the death of the latter.—Five days after he was preſented to the new emperor, and received aſſurances of the emperor's favourable intentions. It is ſaid too that Alexander had ſent a letter addreſſed "To the government of the Batavian republic," and had appointed a miniſter to go to the Hague. This ſpeedy acknowledgment of the Batavian republic is a proof that the influence of Buonaparte's intrigues is not wholly overthrown.

The French Tiers Conſolides are 54 francs.

The following article from the Moniteur may be conſidered as one of the moſt intereſting in theſe papers, and as a preface to further aggreſſion on the part of the French.

"Complaints are daily renewed reſpecting the conduct of the duke of Aoſta, governor of Sardinia, in the room of the king, his brother. All the Engliſh ſhips have met with a welcome, and proviſions, at Cagliari. Conſiderable convoys of corn are on their road to Malta, and to the army of gen. Abercrombie. The French ſhips are badly received; that on board of which was citizen Devoize, the commiſſary of foreign affaires, anchored on the 20th March at Cagliari. An Engliſh convoy which had juſt failed, had been profuſely victualled, while he could only obtain proviſions for three days, and that with much difficulty. It is not eaſy to conceive the motives which influence the conduct of the court of Cagliari."

A letter from Yarmouth, received yeſterday, mentions "that the Prince of Wales packet, Hearne, is in the Roads with the mail of the 24th inſt. and is to ſail with a flag of truce, for Cuxhaven, as ſoon as the wind admits. The wind having been fair for ſome time for the packets leaving the Elbe, we are at a loſs to account for the non-arrival of the two mails, which are now due, as there are ſix packets on the other ſide the water."

When Hamburg was taken poſſeſſion of by the Danes, aſſurances were given that the commerce and correſpondence of the city ſhould experience no interruption. It is now ſaid, however, that the Pruſſians have ſhut up the Elbe, the Ems, and the Weſer, a circumſtance which would eaſily account for the non-arrival of the mails; neither of which had been received at one o'clock this morning.

On Saturday morning Mr. Beckford, of Fronthill, left that place for Dover, whence he was immediately to proceed to Paris; it is ſuppoſed upon a miſſion of conſiderable importance.

The Pruſſian miniſter has not yet left London; but he is in hourly expectation of receiving orders to return home.

A letter from an officer in the Baltic fleet, dated Copenhagen Roads, the 14th inſt. concludes thus:—"I have only to add a few particulars reſpecting the late action: ten ſhips bore the brunt, and ſuſtained almoſt all the damage: theſe were, the Monarch, Edgar, Defiance, Iſis, Glatten, Ardent, Bellona, Elephant, Ganges, and the Amazon frigates: the killed and wounded amounted to about 1200 men: the official returns make the numbers much leſs; but theſe take no notice of wounds where there is no fracture, or limb loſt; and I am ſorry to add a melancholy fact, that nearly one third of thoſe returned wounded are already dead. We are in hourly expectation of receiving a reinforcement of ſhips from England. We have had none to join us ſince we entered the Sound, except a ſloop of war from Yarmouth, and two cutters from Leith. The Monarch and Iſis having left us to repair their damages at home, our fleet, which originally was intended to conſiſt of 22 ſail of the line, 2 fifties and 7 frigates, now conſiſts of only 16 ſail of the line, 1 fifty and 4 frigates. It is reported in the fleet, that lord Keith is to co-operate with us in the Black Sea. Braviſſimo! We ſhall then have Ruſſia between two fires."

The following is related as the cauſe of the blockade of Gantheaume's ſquadron: when captain Dunn, of the Incendiary, was taken by Gantheaume, on going on board, he entered the admiral's cabin with the greateſt apparent alacrity, and delivering his ſword, ſaying that he ſhould not be his priſoner for many hours, as Sir John Warren, of whoſe ſquadron his was the headmoſt ſhip, was cloſe in purſuit with a vaſtly ſuperior force. This intelligence ſo alarmed the French admiral, that notwithſtanding he had paſſed Toulon, he inſtantly tacked and entered that port, where he was ſoon blocked up by Sir John Warren's fleet, which though reinforced by two ſhips, then amounted to but ſix of the line.

BOSTON, June 2.

From SPAIN.

We learn by captain Dean, who arrived on Sunday, in 30 days from Cadiz, that five Spaniſh ſhips had entered the harbour of that place, and augmented the number of ſhips of the line there to 15, the whole of which were preparing for ſea; that French troops were in Spain on their way againſt Portugal; that various reports were current reſpecting affairs in Egypt. A gentleman ſent captain Dean the following letter, which the captain preſented to us for publication. The French official accounts, however, which have been printed, will probably preponderate in the minds of our readers.

"Cadiz, April 22, 1801.

"A letter has been received here this morning from Gibraltar, via Algeſiras, which brings accounts of a bloody action having taken place in Egypt, between the French and Britiſh troops, and that the former were defeated and routed (this affair happened at the moment of the debarkation of the latter); and that Sir Ralph Abercrombie was within two leagues of the city of Alexandria."

June 3.

INTELLIGENCE from EGYPT.

Yeſterday the ſchooner Iris, captain Griffith, arrived at the quarantine road, in 52 days from Naples, and 35 from Gibraltar. Mr. Thomas Hill, jun. ſupercargo of the Iris, has obligingly furniſhed us with the following intereſting papers.

ENGLISH ACCOUNT OF EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

GIBRALTAR, April 17, 1801.

Yeſterday arrived from Aboukir, in 28 days, his majeſty's hired armed brig Louiſa, Truſcott, from whom we have the following information:

The Britiſh army, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, arrived in Aboukir Bay on the 2d March; but did not attempt to diſembark, on account of tempeſtuous weather, until the 8th, when landing was effected by 7000 men, under a heavy fire from artillery and ſmall arms. The French made a vigorous oppoſition, advancing to the beach, and actually levelling the muſquets over the gunwales of the boats; but the Britiſh ſoldiers, leaping on the ſhore, attacked the enemy with the bayonet, made good their debarkation and drove the French about two miles towards Alexandria, and into the caſtle of Aboukir, taking from them 8 pieces of cannon.

Our loſs in killed and wounded this day is computed to amount to 400 or 500 men; and the enemy's about the ſame. Among the corps which made this firſt landing were the guards, 28th, 42d, 90th, and 92d regiments. Our troops were reinforced the ſame evening by 5000 more men who landed afterwards; and having eſtabliſhed themſelves in this poſition, they remained until the 13th March, when a general action took place, which terminated in the total route of the French, and four pieces of cannon being captured by the Engliſh, who loſt about 1000 men in this affair: But by accounts from priſoners, the loſs of the French was greater.

On the 14th the attack commenced upon the caſtle of Aboukir; and on the 18th that garriſon ſurrendered to the Britiſh forces; all the guns, except two, having been diſmounted by the fire from our batteries.

When the Louiſa left Egypt, the Britiſh army was poſted within two miles of Alexandria; and the French, ſuppoſed to be about 6000 ſtrong, were entrenched on the heights at Pompey's pillar, ſaid to command Alexandria. The Britiſh were occupied in diſembarking their field train of battering cannon, two thirds of which were already on ſhore; and the attack upon the French camp was expected very ſoon to begin, when it was ſuppoſed there could be little doubt of the event being as glorious to Britain as the preceding actions had proved. The French had at firſt miſtaken the 42d regiment in the Highland dreſs for Turks, and attacked them with their uſual confidence, but were received with a gallantry and ſpirit which they did not expect, and probably had not been accuſtomed to. The Highlanders received the French cavalry on their bayonets, in their turn made a briſk charge, checked, and completely worſted that part of the French army oppoſed to them.

It is further reported that Murad Bey and his followers have attacked the French at Cairo, and prevented Menou from joining the forces at Alexandria, where all the reſt of the French troops in the Delta had been concentrated. Certain accounts had arrived that the grand vizier, with his army, had marched towards the Delta about the 20th of February.

One of the lieutenants of his majeſty's ſhip Swiftſure, writes as follows to his friends in Gibraltar, dated 17th March:

"Our gallant army is only waiting for the heavy artillery to attack the enemy's height near Alexandria, which muſt immediately fall on our becoming maſters of this height, as it entirely commands the town."

Sir John Warren fell in with and chaſed the ſquadron under admiral Gantheaume, on the 21ſt of March, but loſt ſight of them in the night. They were ſeen on the 4th of April by his majeſty's brig of war the Mutine, off the iſland of Sardinia, ſteering north-eaſt. Two of the line of battle ſhips had loſt their fore-maſts.

[It may be worthy of remark to news-mongers, that the late French account of the victory in Egypt on the 20th March, was from general Moncey, dated at Milan the 2d April, in which he ſays, the intelligence of the Engliſh defeat and embarkation was founded on advices from Naples, and that the Iris, which arrived here yeſterday, left Naples the 11th April—nine days after the date of Moncey's letter—and then no ſuch account had been in circulation.]

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Meſſrs. Morton, Bigelow, and Williams, have been choſen on the part of the houſe to conſider the reſolutions of the ſtate of Maryland, reſpecting a uniform mode of chooſing electors of preſident and vice-preſident of the United States.

June 5.

On the 28th May laſt, arrived at the bar off the harbour of Nantucket, the ſhip Lydia, capt. Clarke, belonging to Micajah Coffin and ſons, of that place, from a ſouthern whaling voyage, with her caſks full of whale oil. One thing worthy of notice happened in the courſe of the voyage, which will ſerve to ſhow that the female form may exiſt without poſſeſſing all the ſoft and delicate habits ſo much admired in the ſex. On the voyage, one of the blacks belonging to captain Clarke's crew, was diſcovered to be a woman; notwithſtanding which, captain C. informs us, that ſhe has performed all the duties incumbent on a ſailor, equal to any man he had on board. What induced the young lady to diſguiſe herſelf, and enter into ſo laborious and dangerous an employment, we have not yet been informed.

June 4.

Admiral Parker, with a fleet of [illegible] proceeded into the Baltic, and was [illegible] admiral Totty, with a ſmall ſquadron, [illegible] tion ſuppoſed to be for Sweden, where [illegible] the pacification will be ſettled; admiral Nelſon [illegible] left to guard the Sound, between Elſineur and Copenhagen.

HARTFORD, June [illegible]

Yeſterday came before the houſe of repreſentatives the report of a joint committee of both houſes [illegible] the ſubject of the reſolutions of the ſtate of Maryland, propoſing a uniform mode throughout the United States for chooſing repreſentatives in congreſs, and electors of preſident and vice-preſident, by dividing the ſeveral ſtates into election diſtricts [illegible] referring the choice of electors as well as of repreſentatives to the people. The report contained [illegible] number of reaſons againſt diſtricting the ſtate, for the choice of repreſentatives in congreſs, or committing to the people the choice of electors. The queſtion of acceptance was put and decided by yeas and nays, as follow:—Yeas 143, nays 33—Majority 110.

NEW-YORK, June 5.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Yeſterday afternoon, the remarkable faſt ſailing and fortunate ſhip Argus, capt. Main, arrived here in 33 days from Bourdeaux; the firſt ſhip which has performed her voyage from hence to France and back ſince the renewal of our intercourſe with that country.

A gentleman who came paſſenger in the Argus, informs us, that the news reſpecting the defeat of Abercrombie, had fallen to the ground, and was diſbelieved in France when he left Bourdeaux, which was on the 2d ult. Our belief of the inaccuracy of the late accounts from Egypt, by the Bruns[illegible] ſtrengthened, from the entire ſilence of the laſt Paris papers on this ſubject.

June 8.

Yeſterday arrived in 34 days from London, the ſhip Brothers, captain Packwood, by whom we have received regular files of London papers to the 29th April, the lateſt that have yet been received.

The proſpect of peace to that convulſed quarter of the globe ſtill continues dubious.

The new miniſter of England, however, in conſonance with the wiſhes of humanity and his own declaration when firſt he entered into office, ſeems to aim with ſincerity and zeal for the attainment of this deſirable event, on an honourable and ſolid baſis.

Buonaparte on this ſubject will no doubt be governed by the iſſue of affairs in Egypt and the diſpoſition of the new emperor of Ruſſia. The firſt have aſſumed a new aſpect, and ſeem inauſpicious to his fond wiſh of preſerving that country, ſo dear to him from being a conqueſt atchieved by himſelf and [illegible] important to the commercial intereſts of France, by opening to them an immenſe ſource of profitable trade; nor do appearances in the north give great promiſe of ſucceſs to his views. The Ruſſian monarch diſcovers a pacific temper, at leaſt ſpeaks in mild and moderate language to all the courts of Europe.

Mean-time the gallant Nelſon, having by his moderation in the midſt of victory, conciliated the Danes, and detached them from the confederacy for four months, if not for ever, has directed his courſe with a ſtrong reinforcement of ſhips up the Baltic, where new triumphs await him, unleſs Alexander ſhall have previouſly held out to him the olive branch.

The Caſſel Gazette of the 22d ult. ſays, "The indemnities intended for the princes of Heſſe Caſſel and Heſſe Darmſtadt will be very advantageous. Both of them will receive conſiderable portions of the electorate of Mentz. The landgrave of Darmſtadt will be aggrandized on the ſide of the Mein, the Necker and the Tauber; that of Caſſel will be raiſed to the electorate dignity."

The French official journal ſtates that a cartel for the exchange of priſoners has been definitely ſettled between France and the Porte. This circumſtance is the more extraordinary, as it has not been cuſtomary for the Turks to enter into ſuch arrangements. It looks more like a preliminary to peace, and the influence of Ruſſia in the divan encourages this ſuppoſition.

June 9.

A gentleman who has converſed with the hon. Mr. Sitgreaves, ſince his arrival, informs us, that if the late miniſters in great-Britain had continued in office three weeks longer, the points of controverſy in our treaty with that country, would have been ſettled to the ſatiſfaction of both parties—That in conſequence of the new order of things there, the negotiation had ſince remained in *ſtatu quo*—And that a new conference will have to be opened between the two countries.

Mr. King our miniſter at London, was making preparations to return, hourly expecting his recal. Mr. Goreham, and the other American agents were to return in the enſuing autumn, not having effected the object of their miſſion.

A gentleman in London, writes to his commercial correſpondent in this city, under date of the 27th April, thus:—

"Flour in London, is from 64s. to 70s. per barrel." The ſame letter ſays, "The negotiations for peace, between France and England, are broken off."

The empreſs Catharine one day aſked prince Alexander, the reigning emperor of Ruſſia, whom he would wiſh to reſemble moſt, Alexander the great, Conſtantine the great, or the great Frederick?

"Do not ſpeak to me of ſuch men," replied he, "their glory coſt too much blood; my model ſhall be Henry the IVth of France, who being compelled to lay ſiege to Paris, ſent proviſions through ſubterraneous paſſages to his revolted ſubjects."

[*London paper.*]

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.

A gentleman from Norfolk informs, that the Boſton frigate, captain Douglaſs, continues to cruiſe off the Capes of Virginia. He alſo ſtates, (what clearly indicates the deſigns of the Boſton) that an officer belonging to her is at Norfolk *incog.* watching the movements of the Semillante. In other words, reconnoitring the enemy!

A letter to a reſpectable commercial houſe in this city, dated Bourdeaux, the 28th April, has the following poſtſcript:

"This day's poſt from Marſeilles and Barcelona, brings accounts, that the dey of Algiers has declared war againſt the United States."

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Cadiz, to his friend in this city, received by the ſchooner Amelia, via Boſton.

CADIZ, April 25.

"Accounts were received here yeſterday of the French army in Egypt having been completely routed, and driven within two leagues of Alexandria."

June 10.

In the Gazette of France, a Paris paper of the 26th of April, we find the following article—

"The United States is perhaps the only country in the world, in which the depoſitaries of public offices can, without difficulty, mingle with the people, and diveſt themſelves in the preſence of their fellow-citizens of thoſe authorities, and commandings which are ſo neceſſary in other countries. The reaſon is, that the Americans are yet virtuous; and the *purity* and *ſimplicity* of their manners preclude the neceſſity of government and laws! They are ſtill in their political infancy, and much nearer the age of Cincinnatus than we are."

Extract of a letter from capt. Bellard, of the British ſhip Pearl, off Meſſina, 29th March.

"Subjoined is a liſt of the French ſquadron that ſailed from Toulon on the 19th inſt. The next morning I captured one of their convoy, and from letters found on board her, and the declarations of the priſoners, I have every reaſon to ſuppoſe the fleet bound for Egypt.

"L'Indiviſible, 80 guns, capt. Loudor; Le Formidable, 80, Allano; L'Indomptable, 80, Moneriſer; De Deſcas, 74, Pollum, admiral; La Conſtitution, 74, Tange; Le Jean Bart, 74, Gantheaume; La Badine, 64; La Creole, 18, Gronireg; La Bravoure, 12, Dordlevi.—There were 7000 troops on board the fleet. Generals of diviſions, La Herequet, Jequen and Heretol."

We are aſſured by later intelligence, that the above ſquadron has returned to Toulon.

SAVANNA, May 29.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Fort Wilkinſon, to his friend in this city, dated May 8th, 1801.

"We have alarming news from the Seminoles towns: Bowles's revived intereſt and influence at this juncture, will certainly ſhake the authority of the United States. From the beſt information received as late as this day, Bowles has received a cargo of valuable goods from ſome one of the Jamaica ports—the traders are flocking to him, and I fear will become his advocates, as he diſpoſes of his goods at an extreme low rate. Letters from col. Hawkins and Timothy Barnard ſay, "the miſchief makers are again at work; a convention of the Creek nation will take place on the 23d of May; we know not the event."

"I think, from the doubtful ſtate of the colonel, ſome ſerious and deciſive ſtroke is in agitation."

WASHINGTON, June 10.

We underſtand that the preſident of the United States has vacated the legations to Liſbon and the Hague. The reaſons, on which this ſtep has been taken are almoſt too obvious to require enumeration, and certainly ſo evident as to need but little amplification. By it, two important effects will be produced; the immediate ſaving of a conſiderable annual expenditure, and ſuperceſſion of ſome of thoſe delicate diplomatic ties which united us to European powers. Economy dictates the former no leſs powerfully than ſound policy recommends the latter. An annual expence of probably more than 20,000 dollars will be retrenched, without in the leaſt injuring our commercial relations with Portugal and the Batavian republic; as we have no doubt but that in the room of the diplomatic agents, reſpectable conſuls will be appointed, with powers ſtrictly appropriate to the intercourſe of trade. Nor can the leaſt umbrage be taken at this procedure by the belligerent powers; as it equally affects both contending parties, Portugal being allied on one ſide, and the Batavian republic on the other.

An official letter to the ſecretary of ſtate of the date of the 22d of April, has been received from our conſul at Gibraltar, which ſays nothing of a declaration of war by Algiers.

Authentic information is received from Gibraltar, of as late a date, received there from Mahon, of the French ſquadron having returned to Toulon, much diſabled by bad weather, and the crews were ſickly; one 74 is miſſing, ſuppoſed to have put into Palermo.

BALTIMORE, June 8.

On Tueſday laſt the frigates Preſident, commodore [illegible] Philadelphia, captain S. Barron, Eſſex, captain Bainbridge, and ſchooner Enterprize, captain Sterett, left the Capes, on a cruiſe in the Mediterranean.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz to a merchant in this city, dated April 14, 1801.

"The dey of Tripoli has declared, that after the 22d March, his cruiſers ſhall have liberty to capture all American veſſels they fall in with."

June 10.

If the Britiſh fleet in the Baltic has proceeded to any further operations, Carlſcroon, the naval port of Sweden, which is not 100 miles from Copenhagen, or Stockholm itſelf, which is about 400, appears to be the moſt probable point of attack.

June 12.

The vaccine, or cow-pox, has been introduced into the Ciſalpine republic by Dr. Lacci, who is ſaid to have found in the leaves of the country the ſame virus that is communicated by innoculation.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE heirs of the late John Rogers, and Margaret Lee Rogers, having petitioned the chancellor of Maryland for a diviſion or ſale of the real eſtate, and, (on the return of a commiſſion, ſtating that the ſame would not admit of a diviſion,) the chancellor having decreed a ſale thereof, and appointed the ſubſcriber truſtee for that purpoſe,

Notice is hereby given, that the ſaid real eſtate will be ſold at public auction, in ſeparate parcels, as follows:

On Tueſday the 28th of July next, the following property, to wit: A convenient framed dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with cellar, kitchen, and other out-houſes, ſituate in Upper-Marlborough, in Prince-George's county. The yard is paled in, and there is a large garden, and ſeveral lots of ground adjoining, which can be eaſily encloſed. Some of the lots will be ſold ſeparate from the houſe.

A lot of ground in Upper-Marlborough, near the court-houſe, with a ſmall tenement thereon.

A tract of land about two miles from Upper-Marlborough, called BACKLAND, containing about three hundred acres. This land lies on the main road to the city of Waſhington and Alexandria. It is well adapted to the cultivation of Indian corn, tobacco and ſmall grain, and has a conſiderable quantity of meadow. The improvements conſiſt of quarters, tobacco-houſe, corn-houſe, dairy, &c. there is a good orchard, and ſeveral other valuable fruit trees.

A ſmaller tract, nearly adjoining the former, called GOODLUCK, containing one hundred and forty-four acres, on which there is a good orchard, and a houſe ſuitable for a tenant. The whole of the above property is under rent till the firſt day of January, 1802, when poſſeſſion will be delivered. The land will be ſurveyed either before or immediately after the ſale.

The above ſales will be held at the tavern in Upper-Marlborough kept by Mrs. Sarah Brookes and Mr. Coolidge, and will commence at four o'clock P. M.

On Friday the 7th day of Auguſt next, a large and convenient brick dwelling-houſe in the city of Annapolis, with cellars, kitchen, meat-houſe, carriage-houſe, ſtables, &c. and a large garden, now occupied by John Davidſon, Eſquire, and rented to him until the 15th day of April, 1802, after which poſſeſſion will be given. The ſale of this property will be held at Mr. Caton's tavern, at eleven o'clock A. M.

The purchaſer or purchaſers of each parcel of the above property muſt give bond, with ſecurity, to the ſubſcriber, as truſtee, for paying one fourth of the purchaſe money, (with intereſt from the time of ſale,) within ſix months, one other fourth within twelve months, and the reſidue within two years from the time of ſale. And on obtaining the chancellor's ratification, and on receipt of the purchaſe money, the ſubſcriber, as truſtee, will convey to the purchaſer or purchaſers of each parcel, all the right, title and intereſt, which the ſaid John Rogers, and the ſaid Margaret Lee Rogers, had therein, and which deſcended to their children.

WILLIAM KILTY.

Annapolis, June 12, 1801.

ALL perſons indebted to JOHN BRICE, jun. of Baltimore, are requeſted to come and make payment to the ſubſcriber, without delay.

JOHN BRICE, Truſtee.

Annapolis, June 17, 1801.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near the Head of South river, the firſt of this month, negro STEPHEN, a handſome well made fellow, of a dark complexion; he is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; his cloathing was a white jacket, white oſnabrig ſhirt, and blue pantaloons. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid negro, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable expences if brought home.

RICHARD HALL.

June 17, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to apply, by petition, to the next county court to be held for Charles county, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land, ſituate, lying, and being in the county aforeſaid, called HULL, as well as their reſpective parts thereof, purſuant to the directions of the act of aſſembly in ſuch caſes made and provided, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

PHILIP J. FORD,
ANN FORD.

June 1, 1801.

By his Excellency,

BENJAMIN OGLE,

Governor of Maryland,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Aſſembly of Maryland, did, by an act paſſed at November ſeſſion, ſeventeen hundred and ninety, entitled, An act directing the time, places and manner of holding elections for repreſentatives of this ſtate, in the congreſs of the United States, and for the regulation of the ſaid elections, and alſo to repeal the act of aſſembly therein mentioned, direct, that the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers, and inſtruments, containing the number of votes for repreſentatives of this ſtate, in the congreſs of the United States, ſhould enumerate and aſcertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and perſon choſen as a repreſentative, and by proclamation, ſigned by the governor, and diſperſed through the ſtate, ſhould declare the names of the perſons duly elected as repreſentatives: We, in purſuance of the directions of the ſaid act, do, by this our proclamation, declare, that by the returns made to us it appears, that JOHN CAMPBELL, Eſquire, was elected for the firſt diſtrict; RICHARD SPRIGG, junior, Eſquire, was elected for the ſecond diſtrict; THOMAS PLATER, Eſquire, was elected for the third diſtrict; DANIEL HEISTER, Eſquire, was elected for the fourth diſtrict; SAMUEL SMITH, Eſquire, was elected for the fifth diſtrict; JOHN ARCHER, Eſquire, was elected for the ſixth diſtrict; JOSEPH HOPPER NICHOLSON, Eſquire, was elected for the ſeventh diſtrict; and JOHN DENNIS, Eſquire, was elected for the eighth diſtrict.

Given in council, at the City of Annapolis, under the ſeal of the State of Maryland, this firſt day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and one.

BEN. OGLE.

By the Governor,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

ORDERED, That the foregoing proclamation be publiſhed eight times in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Federaliſt, at the City of Waſhington, the Rights of Man, at Frederick-town, and in Mr. Cowan's paper, at Eaſton.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY.

THIS is to give notice, that I once more requeſt all perſons, particularly thoſe in Baltimore-town, who have claims againſt the eſtate of ABRAHAM CLAUDE, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, to bring them in, legally authenticated, in order that it may be aſcertained what is the amount of the claims againſt ſaid eſtate.

ELIZABETH CLAUDE, Adminiſtratrix.

COMMITTED to Anne-Arundel county gaol, on the 17th day of March, laſt, a negro man by the name of SAM, as a runaway, he is about 25 years of age, a likely quick ſpoken fellow; his cloathing a ſailor's jacket and trouſers, old felt hat, and coarſe ſhoes.

About the laſt of April was committed, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himſelf MATT, and ſays he belongs to MARY JENKINS, of Saint-Mary's county; this fellow is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high; his cloathing is a kerſey jacket, and oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, no other apparel. And

About the firſt of this inſtant was alſo committed, as a runaway, a negro man by the name of MOSES, who ſays that he belongs to JOHN SMITH; in the ſtate of Virginia, he is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high; his wearing apparel a blue cloth jacket and trouſers, felt hat, and a ſmall bundle of linen cloaths, ſuch as ſhirts.

The owners are requeſted to come and pay the priſon fees, and other charges, and take them away, or they will be ſold out after the tenth of July next for them.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

June 8, 1801.

JAMES WILLIAMS,

Has IMPORTED,

In the ſhip ORIENT, from MADEIRA,

A FEW pipes of old London particular bill WINE, of the firſt quality, and fit for uſe, which will be diſpoſed of by the pipe, quarter caſk, or gallon.

He has likewiſe for ſale four years old Cogniac brandy, by the caſk or gallon, and a few caſks of London bottled porter.

June 2, 1801.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcribers, appointed by law, having this day, agreeably to advertiſement, opened books for receiving ſubſcriptions for a bridge to be erected over the Eaſtern Branch, and the ſame being fully ſubſcribed, hereby give notice, that a meeting of the ſtockholders is requeſted to be held at Tunnicliff's hotel, in the City of Waſhington, on the ſecond Monday in July next, for the purpoſe of electing five directors for managing the concerns of ſaid company.

NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of Dud'n.
THOMAS LAW,
WILLIAM M. DUNCANSON,
GEORGE WALKER.

Waſhington city, May 1, 1801.

CITY TAVERN,
Sign of the Indian King and Queen,
ANNAPOLIS.

WILLIAM CATON

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement he has received ſince his commencing his preſent buſineſs, and aſſures them that nothing ſhall be wanting on his part to give general ſatisfaction to all who may pleaſe to honour him with their cuſtom. His houſe is now completely provided with every neceſſary article of the beſt quality, and he ſolicits the encouragement and patronage of a generous public.

He has rented that large, airy, and commodious houſe lately occupied by Mrs. Mann, where ladies and gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodging, diſtinct from his tavern, in a handſome ſtyle, at a reduced price, by the day, month, or year.

Having provided himſelf with the beſt hay and oats, he will take horſes to ſtand at livery, on the loweſt terms. He has alſo laid in a large quantity of ice for the ſummer ſeaſon.

LLOYD M. LOWE,

BEGS leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed to the houſe in Corn-Hill-ſtreet, formerly the property of Beriah Maybury, where he will take boarders by the day, week, month or year, and endeavour to give ſatisfaction.

He has alſo opened a grocery ſtore, where he keeps a general aſſortment of groceries of the beſt kind, which he will ſell for caſh on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Annapolis, April 16, 1801.

THE ſubſcriber returns his moſt ſincere thanks to the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has met with ſince he commenced buſineſs in this city, he has lately laid in a large aſſortment of the beſt timber, and can ſupply any perſon with waggons, carts, ploughs, cider mills, on a new conſtruction, ſpinning-wheels, and ſcythe cradles, on the ſhorteſt notice; he likewiſe repairs carriages and Windſor chairs, with elegance and diſpatch, he therefore hopes, by his punctuality and attention to buſineſs, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

RICHARD DAW.

N. B. The above articles will be ſold on the loweſt terms for caſh. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Annapolis, February 19, 1801.

ALEXANDER WELSH,
Clock and Watch-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has juſt removed from Baltimore to this city, to carry on the above buſineſs. He aſſures the public, that every exertion will be uſed to deſerve their favours.

He repairs clocks and watches of every deſcription.

N. B. Warranted watches, and ſome faſhionable articles in the jewellery line, for ſale.

LAWS of MARYLAND,

Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, ESQUIRE,
With a copious INDEX,
In two volumes,
Handſomely bound in calf, and lettered,
Printed under the authority of the General Aſſembly,
Price, Twenty-five Dollars,
Are now ready for SALE, and may be had at the Printing-Office, Annapolis.

The following is an extract from the report of the committee of the Houſe of Delegates appointed to examine the work.

"THE committee to whom was referred the memorial of William Kilty, having referred to the reſolutions of the general aſſembly, by which the memorialiſt has been appointed to reviſe and prepare for publication a complete edition of the laws of this ſtate now in force, and inſpected the manner in which the work has been executed, are of opinion that the ſame has been prepared with great labour, and diſtinguiſhed accuracy and ability."

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 28th of September laſt, a ſtout well made mulatto fellow, by the name of NED, he is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with ſtreight black hair like that of a white perſon; he had on when he went away, an oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers and a ſhort white kerſey coat, he alſo took with him ſome other cloaths. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any gaol in the ſtate of Maryland, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, with all reaſonable charges, and if taken out of the ſtate aforeſaid, and brought home, ſhall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, with reaſonable charges, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near the Head of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland.

P. HAMMOND.

N. B. All perſons are forewarned harbouring the ſaid fellow on their peril.

November 15, 1800.

GIDEON WHITE,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,
From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine ſtore Baltimore,

A freſh ſupply of the following valuable medicines:

DR. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleaſant preparation for chopped and ſore lips, and every blemiſh and inconvenience occaſioned by colds, fevers, &c. ſpeedily reſtoring a beautiful roſy colour and delicate ſoftneſs to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, abſorbing all that acrimonius ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAMILTON's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable to the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance—the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of—nervous diſorders, conſumptions, lowneſs of ſpirits, loſs of appetite, impurity of the blood, hyſterical affections, inward weakneſſes, violent cramps in the ſtomach and back, indigeſtion, melancholy, gout in the ſtomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emiſſions, ſeminal weakneſſes, obſtinate gleets, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenneſs, &c. &c.

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

The grand reſtorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which aſſiſts conſiderably in producing a gradual and laſting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

DR. HAMILTON's
Genuine Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard.

FOR the cure of rheumatiſm, gout, rheumatic gout, palſy, lumbago, numbneſs, white-ſwellings, chilblains, ſprains, bruiſes, acute and chronic rheumatiſm.

Many perſons have been much diſappointed by purchaſing medicines under the name of Eſſence of Muſtard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the ſuperior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, ſelected from a numerous liſt.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plaſterer, Pratt-ſtreet, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I ſtrained my right knee ſo violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried Britiſh oil, oppodeldoc and other medicines, but grew conſiderably worſe, and the part became inflamed and ſwelled to a conſiderable degree, when I was recommended to the Eſſence of Muſtard, and by uſing two bottles I was able to walk in leſs than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799. CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry Reeſe, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-houſe, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of ſingular ſervice to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatiſm or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ancle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Eſſence of Muſtard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by uſing leſs than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever ſince.

Jan. 4, 1800. HENRY REESE.

Mrs. Mary M'Crea, wife of Mr. [illegible], grocer, Bond-ſtreet, Fell's Point, was [illegible] (by perſevering in the uſe of Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years ſtanding. The greateſt part of the winter ſhe was unable to dreſs or undreſs without aſſiſtance, ſhe had the beſt medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

DR. HAMILTON's *celebrated* WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thouſand perſons of all ages, within nine months paſt, in various dangerous complaints, ariſing from worms, and from foulneſs or obſtructions in the ſtomach and bowels—they are a remedy ſuited to every age and conſtitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are ſo mild in their operation that they cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,
So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from any corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the ſmall-pox, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to the health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and ſmooth, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one more ſo.

HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
Celebrated for

Evacuating ſuperfluous bile, and preventing its morbid ſecretion—removing obſtinate coſtiveneſs, and reſtoring loſt appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

DR. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,
A ſovereign, ſpeedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches,	Sore throats,
Catarrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortneſs of breath,	Congealed phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightneſs of the cheſt,	Soreneſs of the breaſt and
Hooping cough,	ſtomach, &c. &c.

Aſthmas and conſumptions,
And all diſorders of the breaſts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,
Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once uſing.

Being the moſt ſpeedy, effectual, and pleaſant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the ſatisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath*, that this ointment doth not contain a ſingle particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its compoſition, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

PATENT INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,
For the cure of
Venerial complaints of every deſcription.

An extenſive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venerial virus, however deeply rooted in the conſtitution, and has reſtored health to many who have been brought to the grave, by the improper adminiſtration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thouſand patients have experienced its ſalutary effects.

With the medicine is given a deſcription of the ſymptoms which obtain in every ſtage of the diſeaſe with copious directions for their treatment, ſo as to accompliſh a perfect cure in the ſhorteſt time, and with the leaſt inconvenience poſſible.

Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of the above articles are cautioned againſt the impoſition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.*

Wholeſale purchaſers allowed a liberal profit by addreſſing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

NEW CONVERSATION CARDS,

In Proſe and Verſe—For ſale at this Office.

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